or each commutance but cents.

nd tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are the names and tributes of respect, exceeding eight times, are to us advertisements.

(Killuara s and Marriages from the country, whenever the

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

PANAWAY from Tuckanoe, Goochland county, in November Part, a negro man named WALLACE SMITH. He is about 25 1-1, a herro man named WALLACE, SMITH. He is about of age, tall, slim, and of dark brown or gauget bread color; has head large teet, how legged and hestates or stammers when for sharply spoken to. He was formerly owned by M. W. 1-1, of Gioucester county, and is supposed to be lurking in Matthews county, unless he has left the state. The above retirible peal for his apprehension and delivery at Tuckahoe or mond, it taken out of the State; \$100 if taken in the State, and occurred in any init as thus 1 get him again. comed in any just so there I get him again.

10-c6w JOSEPH ALLEN.

NEGRO man named BOL, escaped from me on the 12th of last A agust. Said man is about 5 feet, 6 inches high, and of very any expansive mean 36 years old, and weighing about 160 pounds, a winter of his eyes melined to be a little red. When spoken to be parted white here see any pantaloons of the same. He is inclined to be a little paraled He was carried from Fauquier county to Richmond, sold to Richmond, and was purchased by me the 27th April, 1850, from Richmond, and was purchased by me the 27th April, 1850, from Richmond, and was purchased by me the 27th April, 1850, from Richmond, and was purchased by me the 27th April, 1850, from Richmond, and Warrenton, Va., as I have heard that his wife was carried from Fauquier county to Richmond, sold to Richmond, and Warrenton, Va., as I have heard that his wife was carried from Fauquier. ONE HINDRED DOLLARS that is a second by a centernam in Warrenton, Va., as I have heard that his wife was carried from the Richmond Jail, \$150, from Richmond and Warrenton, Va. as I have heard that his wife was the right to use force against a secoding State. Does that right exist? The following extracts from the Madison Papers, an authentic record of proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, shew that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated the use of force against a State, and that they expressly refused to confer that power upon the Government. The following was a clause in one of the resolutions submitted to the Convention by Mr. Randolph of Virginia:

"Resolved, That the National Legislature ought to be em-PRESTON WORTHY.

RETTLEWELL'S BALTIMORE GROUND
PLASTER.

\*\*PLASTER\*\*

\*\*PLASTER\*\*

\*\*PLASTER\*\*

\*\*Prince Prepared to firmish the Farmers with the above celebrative translation of the prepared to firmish the Farmers with the above celebrative translation of the prepared to firm the large spokes in Baltimore; has it analyzed before being ground, rejecting a thit does not contain 20 per cent. or Gypsum. We ordered the few area lass spring for Mr. Tartion Flemming of Goochland countries and by him. Mr. Flemming had abandoned the use of Plaster, the the that, that he saw no effect for some years, from its application of the plaster worth of the flaster trail, and its so much pleased with it, will use it freely in functional the plaster sold contains little or no Gypsum, consenote of the Plaster sold contains little or no Gypsun, conse-ies worthless, and ing the farmer to throw away his in ney-se. We would recommend this Plaster to be used with or Wheat, say 25 pounds to 100 pounds Guane, well mixed ghed in below seeding the wheat—it will have the effect to Guano moist, causing it to act well, both on Wheat and

Orders promptly attended to. DEANE & BROWN, unnodions, the rooms large, with new lurniture, and will oppare with any in the city. The sole efforts of the subbe directed exclusively to the accommedation of those vor him with their parronage; and he confidently believes, variances of this establishment, he cannot fail to give saits, tenfers to his friends and the former parrons of the carnest acknowledgments for the liberality heretofore exception to except the carnest acknowledgments for the liberality heretofore except the carnest acknowledgments for the carnest factor acknowledgment acknowl

ecently had my attention called to an advertise confederated States or so much thereof as may be necessary adjurct, over the signature of Joseph S. Walthall, my notice. I hereby notify the public, that I am tentee of the Cuff Brace Plow, referred to in that thence of the Cuff Brace Plow, referred to in that thence of the Cuff Brace Plow, referred to in that the series of the Series I and Rehardson T. Haw, dec'd, the series I contained the above provision. any rights to my patent, and his question of right will bed by the Courts of the law.

Patentee or the Cuif Brace Plough.

NOTICE.

ection of the last will and testament of the late Philip B
acad, the business heretofore conducted under the style
White, will be continued by the subscriber, for the joint
clustics, under the same style at the addatased.

the parties, under the same style, at the old stand-scatter respectfully solicits the continuation of the patron cally bestowed on the concern, assuring them they shall et will and testament of Philip B White, deceased, the actioner conducted by Massie & White, is to be continued a benefit of the parties. I solicit a continuation of the of the former customers and friends of Philip B White, J. B. KEESEE. Ex'or of Philip B. White, dec'd.

FOR SALE: 'AGE," a tract of land lying on Crooked Run-nty, Va., one mile above Waylandsburg, nine from ones, and continuous to the Orange and Alexandria g 461 acres. It is a good location for a country only well ad onted to crain and grass. the land is well adapted to grain and grass.

JOHN N. GARNETT

in the several courts of the District of Countries - mees pertinent to his profession, which may be entrust e. will meet with prompt attention. He refers to Messes, Selden, Northern & Co., James J. Millers, Esq., Washington, D. C. James J. Millers, Esq.,

IMPORTANT TO ALL! EDWIN C. TRAYLOR,

executed in the best style, at moderate prices. 1,000 lights or hand. April 3-c6m

rmity to the Code of Virginia of 1819, page 491, section 16, such wasks known to all whom it may concern, that it aparetrificate of the Escheater of the county of Berkeley, sto the Land Office on the 9th day of August, 1851, that by do not he 18th day of July, 1851, the following tracts or land, lying in the said county of Berkeley, have been found to this Commonwealth, to wit: the mouth of Back Creek, assessed to Benj. Andrews'

the Packhorse road, assessed to James Greer e Mountain, assessed to John Poweit's heirs. Packhorse road, as essed to same. Back Creek, assessed to John Shook's heir

of Back Creek, assessed to Andrew Jenkins' heirs S. H. PARKER, Reg. L. Office. letrianed, proprietors of the Richmond Iron and Steel beg leave to remind dealers as well as mechanics at a title; leave to remind dealers as well as mechanics at a title; and they are now manufacturing exclusively of wrought cassortment of Bar, Band, Hoop and Scrool Iron, which red a high reputation for quality and which they are selly, to 115 cents per pound, according to size and quality, and retail country dealers and mechanics are invited to one productions, with the assurance that they can be actively as a state North.

by order of the Board.
T. C. ATKINSON, C. E. of obtaining the celebrated Coad

ess quantry, and will be sold on the following terms: For the standing bushels, \$1 per bushel will be charged; from a bundred bushels, \$3 75; and for one hundred bushels and \$2 50. In all cases the bags, and freight to Hattington and sword of justice and law the violaters of the compact, and

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1851.

TERMS:

"SECESSION IN RICHMOND."

The Times argues with great zeal, that the resolution of Judge Robertson, adopted by the meeting, in this city in April, 1850, does not mean to recognize the right of secestral by of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage of all letters are accountable to a single letter is searce that great to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any account to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any earth of the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any earth of the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any earth of the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in ly of any earth of the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in later to the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in later to earth. It is the accountation of postage, in later to earth of the earth. It is the accountation of postage, in later to earth of the earth IN THE DAILY ENGINEERS. It is section, twenty-five cents—
perverted, in resuming the powers so granted." If this does
if inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirtynot mean the seknowledgment of t not mean the acknowledgment of the right of a State, upon excitation and treats.

Annual advertisers are charged faity dollars for thirty lines, and in its own judgment of an aggression, to resume, as a separate Annual advertiserate charges of a greater length—except Lottery as properties, breadvertisements of a greater length—except Lottery as properties as properties. The properties are properties as properties as properties as properties as properties as properties. State, the powers granted to the General Government, it be the height of absurdity in Judge Robertson to offer, and an intelligent audience to sanction, a resolution simply declaring the right of revolution, which, all school-boys admit, is inherent in every political body, and which even the sub-- All Childuars and Marriages from the country, whenever the same writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the same writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the same of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in more equilibled. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent the most absolute tyranny possess as fully as any others. We feel satisfied that Judge Robertson will sanction no such construction of his resolution. The great error is the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter. different from every other. It is an aggregation of sovereign States, entirely distinct in their jurisdiction and powers, and bound by a compact. With the exception of the narrow powers given to the Federal head, each State is entirely sovereign-and, from the very constitution of our system, must have the discretion to judge of infractions on its rights and to adopt its own mode and measure of redress .-Otherwise, the General Government would be a dangerous consolidation, against which all States-rights men have protested. The Times' argument inevitably leads to the con-

> "Resolved, That the National Legislature ought to be ember of the Union failing to fulfi! Its duties under the articles thereof."

"Mr. Madison observed that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the jus-tice, and the efficiency of it when applied to the people collectively and not individually. A union of the States, con-taining such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own de-struction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this resource unnecessary, and moved that clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to, no one dissent-

The clause was thus postponed, and never afterwards taken up, or at least it was not inserted in the Constitution-so that the conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Madison's suggesuse force against a State. This conclusion is strengthened, Republican : if possible, by the action of the Convention upon Mr. Patterson's plan of a Constitution, subsequently submitted. It

"Resolved, That if any State should oppose the carrying nto execution the acts of the United States, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederated States or so much thereof as may be necessary

pect of recurring to this expedient," (the use of force against a State.) Col. Hamilton, in reference to such a provision, observed: "How can force be exerted on the States collectively? It is impossible. It amounts to war between the parties."

Thus did then are idea of employing force against State. Can it, (well asks the Rome, Georgia, Southerner,) be given in the Constitution in spite of the express determiintended by its authors to be a Union of voluntary consent They left it to the States to decide each for itself whether they would enter the Union in the first instance, and by rethey in effect said to the States: "remain in the Union as long as you please, but if you get tired of it depart in peace.' But it is now discovered that ours is a Union to be held toness, but by the terrors of the sword. Let such views prevail, let the doctrine that a State may be rightfully coerced by the Federal sword be once carried into effect, and you erect the government of the Union into absolute tyranny you degrade the States to a condition of abject vassalage you establish a precedent that will invite aggressions upon the rights of the States and in the end sweep away every restige of their sovereignty. The South especially, cannot permit such a precedent unless she is blind, fatally blind to

her own interest and safety. The hostility of the Northern people to the institution of slavery, connected with the fact that they have now the control of the General Government in all its departments, loudly proclaims the danger to the South of arming that governponderance to the Northern section, already in the majority, er section will become more and more violent and ungovern-

able. Under such circumstances the only possible security to the institution of slavery would be the right and power of the Southern States to separate from the Union. But take way that right and give power to hold them in the Union as with a chain of iron, and to coerce obedience to whatever aws the majority may dictate, and you at once seal the foom of the South; you sign the death warrant of slavery .-We cannot believe the South will stand idly by and permit the government to assume a power that sooner or later will be turned to her destruction. We cannot believe that the South will herself, put into the hands of her enemies, the

In this connection we repeat, what we said a short time Southern mind is chafed, restive and excited, almost beyond the point of restraint, political doctrines should be advanced, which deny them a peaceful political remedy, which subject them to a government, over which they may find themselves unable to exert any salutary control, and which regard them as revolutionizers and rebels if they appeal to the ultimate right of redress with which the law invests

The right of revolution and the right of secession are things totally distinct and different. Revolution, in the eye of the law, is wrongful in incipiency-so wrongful that it must be resisted with arms and unto blood. It only becomes rightful in the eye of law after it has succeeded, after it has triumphed over the forcible and sanguinary measures used to suppress it. To say, not merely that secession is inexpedient, unwise and dangerous, as the majority in the South now clared in his recent speeches, that it must be resisted with all the powers of the government-that blood must be shed, that life must be sacrificed, and that civil war must desolate the land, until the seceding State is physically overpowered, or until the resources of the National Government are exhausted and revolution and secession is thereby consummated .-The idea that secession is a revolutionary right, is bloody in all its scope and features, falsifies Mr. Webster's own doc This trine of a "bargain broken on one side, being broken on both varie les growing immediately sides, and the company of fratricide necessary the ravages of civil war and horrors of fratricide necessary to effect a release from that broken bargain and dissolved compact. It supposes a right in the usurping party to the specting his crop, before it compact to enforce obedience to its usurpations; and denounces as treason what may be the only effectual resistance of

objects of their outrages. Such is not the doctrine of the South. Such is not the doctrine of the State Rights party, or the great Republican "separate from our companions (he did not say revolt from ided, that his extremities had whole frame was in a plea- lintion of our Union, or a submission to a government of unthat secession is a revolutionary right, make of the Northeast was an additional Government but a government without limitation of powers?

The series of Russia and the oppressed millions of Europe are without all other redress than revolution, because their government and the States of this Ropublic in the same abject condition?

NEW YORK, SERT, 25.

Sept. 12-3m

Sept. 12-3m

Sept. 12-3m

The accession is a revolutionary right, make of the Northeast was an additional and the States of this Ropublic in the same abject condition?

The series of control of the rights of the peaceted by mysterial and on the Northeast was an additional and the regress of the peaceted by mysterial and the States of the Rights of

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.

tion was adopted by the Convention, and that such system that good sense will prevail, and, as proof, we cite the folwas framed as withheld from the Government the power to lowing from one of her own papers, the Hamburg (S. C.) with general approval:

Annapolis, Mn., Sept. 15, 1851. §

Annapolis, Mn., Sept. 15, 1851. §

Itis Excellency the President of the United States:

which, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a State, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich, as a state, we can easily settle, but which as a sepawhich are settled to the second to th

nies? Would this not array district against district, and in enstained the compromise measures. No man has dared to even more fearful artitude than the present question between raise the flag of distinct, within her borders. All parties

dence that Mr. Barbour has yielded to the urgent appeals of give. his friends and has consented once more to represent the county of Culpeper in the House of Delegates.

CORRESPONDENCE. CULPEPER, VA., August 22nd, 1851.

Dear Sir:--At a large meeting of the Democratic party held Resolved, That this meeting having undiminished confi-

your experience in Legislation, are considerations with the nearty concurrence in the sentiments of the meeting and of

JAS. L. STRINGFELLOW, Committee. N. B. An answer at your earliest convenience is solicited. JOHN S. BARBOUR, JR., Esq.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 224 August, communicating the fact that, at a large meeting of the Democratic party of Culpeper, held on the 13th inst., a resolution was adopted unanimously nominating me as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates, and requesting my acceptance thereof, has been received.

festations of public sentiment, and expressed in terms almost imperative in effect. To comply with the wishes of my friends, under the circumstances, is paramount with me

the kindness and confidence of my friends, and can only promise, in return, to devote my best ellorts to their service, Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the very complintary manner in which you have communicated the re

Respectfully, yours, J. S. BAREOUR, Jr. solution of the meeting. Dr. John Walker, J. S. Stringfellow, committee, &c.

All our readers will be interested in the following explanations of our learned correspondent:

To the Editors of the Enquirer: I transmit below an account of what, in your paper of the 16th instant, you entitle a "singular solar phenomenon," and suppose that my business is rather with another planet (Luna) than with Sol. I have recently, however, turned my attenion a little to meteorological phenomena, and am hence ena-

bled to send you the present communication.

With high respect, your obedient servant JOHN M. GALT.

The "solar phenomenon" mentioned in the Enquirer of the 16th instant, lasted in Williamsburg from about S until 11 To His Excellency the Governor of Maryland: During this period, the thermometer rose Sir: Your le from 80 deg. to 87 deg. The baronneter oscillated, but stood generally at 30 18. The wind, of which there was scarcely generally at 30 18. The wind, of which there was scarcely urday last, official reports of the outrage referred to by your any, was S. S. W. The clouds were of that variety entitled Excellency, were received from the Commissioner of the would be denoted by the grapher transfer of the Commissioner of the Co would be denoted by the number two. The peculiar phenomena displayed were as follows: First, there was a circle ter. On the Southwest of the luminous ring was a prismatic sures to secure all concerned, for trial for that offence. segment, as in the rainbow we occasionally see a faint out-

If there be no redress for the State for a violated constitution, a broken bargain, a dissolved compact—but unlawful tion, a broken bargain, a dissolved compact—but unlawful tion to this subject, which we go on to relate. According to these, a parabelion (from the Greek preposition para and helps, the sun, is a meteor, in form of a very bright light, on pearing on one side of the sun. They usually accompany the pearing on one side of the sun. They usually accompany the corone, or luminous circles, and are placed in the same circulater once and at the same height. Their colors resemble those of the rainbow; the red and yellow are on the side to nullimited powers? The doctrine of consolidation, the doctrine of unrestrained usurpation, and a doctrine which every friend of Constitutional Union must, with Mr. Jefferson, regard as the doctrine of despotism.

The opposite doctrine, and doctrine white every friend of Constitutional Union must, with Mr. Jefferson, regard as the doctrine of despotism.

The opposite doctrine of consolidation, the doctrine of unrestrained usurpation, and a doctrine which every friend of Constitutional Union must, with Mr. Jefferson, regard as the doctrine of despotism.

The opposite doctrine of a constitutional right, is the basis of, inherent in, and inseparable from the confederation, does not directly and necessarily involve the colamitous consequences which are inseparable from Mr. Webster's doctrine, whatever disasters may flow from the exercise of the right. The involve the colamitous consequences which are inseparable from Mr. Webster's doctrine, the basis of, inherent in, and inseparable from the confederation, does not directly and necessarily involve the colamitous consequences which are inseparable from Mr. Webster's doctrine, whatever disasters may flow

rate nation would shake our government to its foundation- State, to-day, after a temporary absence. I tempt constitution in the assertion of their rights, under the Federal Constitu-Here is a hot strife in the first election that might lead to entire confidence in the resolution of your Excellency to enanarchy and bloodshed. A convention would have to be called to alter the constitution before the parties would be extent, it nevertheless becomes my duty to address you this

on the 13th inst., at Culpeper Court House (that being Court disaster is upon us. Far from it. Heaven foreford it. But day) the following resolution was unanimously adopted: it is necessary that I should tell you that our people are as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legisla- bution upon the perpetrators of the murderous treason rethe country and express the earnest hope that he will accept the confly committed in Pennsylvania. I am rejoiced to be confly captured that those worthy and patriotic Judges. The undersigned, as a committee, in behalf of the meeting, take pleasure in informing you that the above resolution was cordially adopted by the meeting, and we believe it expresses the crime amounted to treason against the federal governments of the Democracy throughout the country.

The importance of the coming contest, the large number of on the confidence that justice will be done, speedily and fully Our people will wait with all reasonable patience and confi dence to see the issue. Their faith in the power of the fed-eral government, as well as in its good intentions, will ne-

Nor, is this atl. If passion and prejudice should control the verdict of Pennsylvania juries, in the trial of this issue, I tremule for the Union. One thing is very clear, and it is ation, and the sooner it is dissolved the better. This, I assure you, sir, is the sentiment of the parriotic South, the conservative South, the Union-loving South. I am not obtrudplainly untolling the views and sentiments of a people with whem I am well acquainted. It is important that I should do so—it is necessary that I should do so. I fear the latent causes of dissolution more than those which have heretofore agitated the surface of the waters. I fear that the North does not believe in the possibility of disunion. Fatal incredoes not beneve in the possibility of disunton. Fatal incre-dulity! If they could only be made to believe it possible, it would then, indeed, be impossible. But, their disbelief ren-ders it even probable. Believing it to be afar off and ever re-ceding, they act in a manner which will precipitate the crisis of men, than this state,—
effects be limited within the narrow borders of our State,—
effects be limited within the narrow borders of our State,—
They will penetrate the soul of the South. They will silence
the confident promises of the Union-men, and give force to the appeals of the Secessionists. They will enter into the the appears of the next Congress, and weaken the public hope every where. For all these evils, there is but a single corrective, and that is, the most complete vindication of the law, and the fullest retribution upon the criminals.

I had intended to prepare and toward to your Excellency

a statement of the facts of the case, made out from the com-munications sent to this Department; but I find, from this Excellency should deem it advisable to require my official services, in any way connected with the pending inquiries, it will give me great pleasure to place my time at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excell any's

After a careful consideration of the subject, orders

I am instructed to assure your Excellency, that the Presi-

[From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE BOSTON RAILROAD JUBILEE.

ered to you than was ever tendered to the conqueror -- the hearts of our people are here to greet you with grateful and affectionate salutations, and bid you welcome to our homes." John Lowell,

since the time when he first visited this city, not for the purpose of receiving the cordial congratulations of the citizens, but for the purpose of defending her against the ty ranny and oppression of the mother country. If my memory serves me right, this son of Virginia, who connected the fate of that State with yours, was appointed the Command er-in-Chief of the army in Philadelphia, and started thence is the sext of war near your proud city for the with. History etched your Briarean arms to the capital of my State, and laid her under contribution. You have also stretched to the capital of the Canadas and laid her under contribution.—
These evidences of civilization and intelligence, which all leads of the capital of the Canadas.

binet were received by the Governor. From thence, Mr. Webster accompanying them, they proceeded to the State House, where the ceremony of a public reception was perthose present of distinguished gentlemen from Canada, who were invited to the Jubilee. Mr. Fillmore sat on a chair in front, facing the audience, and the Cabinet were on his left In accordance with an unanimous vote of the Legisla-

er States, who are connected with you in the administra-tion of the Government, we would tender a most cordial welcome. (Applause.) Nor will we on this occasion forget gladly open to you, on this occasion, our institutions of di-verse kinds, for the reformation of the guilty—our asylums for innocence, as well as those for the deaf and dumb. We and we may not you will enter the vast accumulation of wealth, but of the future glory and prosperity of the Commonwealth; nor will rourself, sir, allow me to hope that your public services may be agreeable to yourself and beneficial to the country, and that in the days of your retirement you may enjoy the usual results of a virtuous public and private career. In the name dispatched by the President to the proper officers of the Uni-ted States, in Pennsylvania, requiring them to proceed imme-to Massachusetts."

welcome. You have said that your institutions of every street.

NUMBER 42. munity could be brought under any circumstances to commit treason against the United States (Cheers and spalause)

From the Start for a valued countries we gather saved artification in the same properties of the start of the start for a value of the same properties of the sa

sion, "refuse any longer to recognize herself a member" of the Union—and the Union and the Union and the Union and "resume the powers granted" to the General Government. Neither Mr. Caskie nor any other States (Rights can will the point of a mode, he had close to the cyn. Which will be contend for a stronger doctrine of recession, than the above resolution, introduced by a Whig, sentioned by the whole Whig prose of Richmond and the State. Whigh party in the Legislature, and fully and warmly endorsely by the whole Whig prose of Richmond and the State. With what face, then, can the Botta-Whig organs object to the maintenance of the right of secession by Democrate, who at the search of the point of the maintenance of the right of secession by Democrate, who at the search of the numan improvement, the United States go so far ahead of call the story of the Revolution, and the noble part sustained by each in that great drama. Your reception in the Old the position of Jove among the gods: Jave is first and there

evidence of the regard of the Bay State, also, for that Union rules and those principles, by the manner in which her people will cocasis. This results partly from the skill of individuals, testify their respect for the faithful administration of the cocasis and partly from the uniting ingenuity of the people, and constitution and the laws. It has been the custom of war, partly from those great events which have given as the occasis, for the inhabitants of captured cities to bring forth the keys and lay them at the victor's feet—a nobler offer is tendent. They appear to have filled the minds of the people.

that it was devoted to the strangers. Sir, if he intended to Commonwealth, which stood side by side with Massachuelong to Massachusetts, they belonged, also, to the Union— hey belonged, also to me. [Sensation.] Sir, I shall go back o Virginia, as I said before, instructed. I will be also

to teach my venerated old mother some few lessons of the modern mode of growing into prosperity. I trust, sir, that the few hours I have spent here, have not the condition of my own Commonwealth with that of Massachusetts. Sir, she has a climate superior to yours. She has a population, aye, many of their traits your equals: But while I acknowledge our inferiority to your whole State in many things, there are others in which I feel she is your equal. If you have your Bunker hill, we have our Yorktown; your Daniel Webster (reiterated applause) we have

The President then reviewed the troops on the Common Webster, at the Revere House; but, as the corporation of

this city have thought proper to exclude the press, no report of the proceedings can be given.

A general review of a division of the Massachusetts Statemilitary, under Major General Edmunds, took place or Massachusetts Statemilitary. Boston Commons. The troops consisted of the First B. ton Brigade, one regiment of infantry and one of artillery under Brigadier General Andrews; and a Brigade of country troops under Brigadier General Wilson, consisting of two regiments of infantry and a batallian of rifes. The review was witnessed by the President, the officers of Her Majesty's

roops in Canada, Governor Boutwell and others.

The President and suite, and the distinguished guests, will Covernor of Massachusetts:—Under no circumstances could I have received such a welcome as this through the executive head of this great State, without feeling the deepest emotions of gratitude. From the moment that I crossed the line of this great State, it has been one specified.